



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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## EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

**Peal, Christmas Bells,** peal loud and deep!  
Ring out a merry Christmas chime  
Till darkened eyes forbear to weep,  
And hard hearts glow with love divine.  
In rippling music die away  
With ringing laughter, glad and gay,  
Till rich and full the dark night swells  
With Christmas lights and Christmas bells.

**Now** is the time to sell the honey. The holidays are at hand, and the best prices rule about that time.

**Do not** send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

**The Pleasantest Things** in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible.—*Bovee*.

**Do Not Forget** to send a dollar for a membership fee to the National Bee-Keepers' Union for 1889. It merits your approval, and needs your assistance.

**The Ontario** bee-keepers will meet in convention at Owen Sound on Jan. 8 and 9, 1889, at 2 p.m. For particulars about fares, etc., write to the Secretary, Mr. W. Couse, at Streetsville, Ont. Let there be a general rally, and profitable sessions will be the result.

**Chin Protection.**—A correspondent says that his bee-veil does not protect his chin. The "new bee-veil," having ribs of steel, fully protects not only the chin, but the whole head and face. It can be obtained at this office for a dollar, postpaid. It is the best protection ever invented.

**Artificial Humbug.**—S. Whan, of Venango Co., Pa., writes as follows to *Gleanings*, and which was published in the December number:

I fear your card in regard to false statements in the honey business will not prove effectual in all cases, as I met a man a few days ago who claimed he had talked with a man a few days previously who had eaten manufactured or artificial eggs in Chicago, and they could not be told from the genuine egg, except when attempting to beat the yolk and white together for pastries, as they would not mix. He also stated that the man had eaten artificial comb honey. After talking with him for some time I left him, in some doubt.

The editor follows this item with these remarks:

We had thought the story about manufactured eggs was too big for anybody to believe; and yet there seems to be some old fogies and reporters who still persist in repeating it. Before us lies a clipping entitled, "What Next?" It was taken from the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*. This clipping goes on to tell, in very plausible language, how eggs are manufactured, and how the same cannot be detected from the genuine. It is simply a rehash of the same old story. Why do not these chaps get up something new? Manufactured live chickens or artificial strawberries would make good material for another yarn. This clipping has been copied in other papers, and will continue to be copied, probably, as long as anybody can be made to believe it. If such stories must be repeated, we sincerely hope that these "wily" reporters will take in the whole fruit realm, and go so far that even the old fogies will shake their heads in doubt.

If there is anything bad or vile—anything marvelous or prodigious—it seems to find a base for proof in Chicago.

The "impudent" and "ignorant" repeaters of falsehoods—the malicious vendors of "scientific pleasantries"—the venal and corrupt reporters of slanders about an honest and honorable pursuit, all pretend to find proof of their villainies in Chicago. Why is this? There is but one excuse, the city is large enough in which to hide, when attempting to trace their calumnies to the supposed source.

When cornered, one of these "detestable villains" lately averred that the manufactory for "paraffine combs filled with glucose and capped by machinery made for that purpose" was located at the "honey shop on Madison street, near Oakley street"—meaning the office of the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*. He loudly claimed to have there "seen the process and machinery at work." But when pressed to go and show the place, by one who knew that the *BEE JOURNAL* was fighting such diabolical lies, he was pressed for time, and could not throw away time to prove what he *knew* existed, and had seen at work.

Artificial eggs, artificial comb honey, and the like, are only talked about for the purpose of *deceiving* the public and injuring the sale of useful articles of food. The one is as reasonable as the other, and *both* are impossible—creations of the fertile brains of newspaper reporters who write for the dollars they obtain for "spicy" but lying "articles," "interviews" which never oc-

curred, and "fancy sketches" of things about which they are entirely ignorant.

Yes, Brother Root, the truth will never serve such fellows—they live on falsehoods and grow fat on carrion!

**Mr. J. W. Bittenbender**, when sending us a dollar for a year's subscription, makes this remark: "With pleasure I send you this dollar for subscription to the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*; for it is the *best investment* a bee-keeper can make." It certainly is the *best investment* a bee-keeper can make, to subscribe for a good periodical devoted to the pursuit in which he is engaged. He needs to keep abreast of the times, and he cannot afford not to do so. He needs to be fully posted as to the crop of honey, the state of the market, and the price of the product. The only way to successfully do this is to take an interest in a good bee-paper. By the investment of a single dollar in the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, he will get 52 dividends—one every week. If he does not make this small investment, he stands in his own light!

Reader, do not fail to send a dollar and get those 52 dividends for 1889.

**The Rev. L. L. Langstroth** has again recovered (at least partially) from his severe indisposition, lasting for some months, which caused a great weakness of body, although it did not induce the distressing despondency of former periods of illness. As usual, he has not been able to use his pen during the intervening months covered by his indisposition. He writes us that he begins "to feel that the worst is now over." We hope it is, and that he may now be able to enjoy the remaining years of a noble life, and when the summons comes to enter eternal life, he may receive a hearty welcome at the portals of Glory, and become one of "the living stones" in the Temple of Heaven, where no discordant voice of censure or bitterness will ever be heard, and all experience will be perfect bliss, and all expressions will be perfect praise, and "love divine will ennoble every heart, and hallelujahs exalted employ every tongue."

**Foul Brood** (so-called) is said to be cured by the use of dried thyme, in Switzerland. The *Bee-Keepers' Record* for December remarks as follows:

According to a newspaper cutting just sent us, a Swiss bee-keeper cured foul brood with thyme. This common herb was dried, put into an ordinary smoker, set alight, and the smoke injected plentifully into the hive at the entrance. After doing this eight evenings, he found the larvae, which had died from the disease, quite dry, and the new brood in a perfect, healthy condition. He continued the fumigation another eight days, which ended in a complete cure of the disease.

**Roaches.**—Gum camphor will speedily clear the house of cockroaches.

## GLEAMS OF NEWS.

**Bees in Winter.**—The *American Agriculturist* for December contains the following directions for the care of bees in winter, from the pen of Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson. It contains many valuable hints about bees in winter quarters. He says:

There are various methods of preparing bees for winter so that no subsequent care is needed. One is to place the hives above the snow line, packing them in chaff, leaves, sawdust, or fine hay, with a rim two inches wide under each hive. When prepared in this manner the entrance cannot be clogged by snow or dead bees. Should a warm day occur, the bees can enjoy a flight.

Another method is to bury bees in a pit or "clamp," where, of course, no attention can be given. Bees stored in a properly arranged cellar or repository require no attention except to see that they are undisturbed by rats or mice, and that the temperature and ventilation are correct. An effective way of getting rid of mice or rats in a cellar is to poison them with equal parts of arsenic, flour and sugar. The temperature should be kept at about 45° during the early part of the winter.

After the bees have commenced brood-rearing, say in February, a higher temperature is beneficial, and it may be gradually raised to about 55°. Authorities differ in regard to ventilation; but pure air in the cellar can do no harm, and there is no better method of supplying it than through tiles laid below the frost line.

An abundance of stores should be left in the hive, as it would probably be better to allow a few colonies to starve than to disturb all the hives by examining them to learn if any needed feeding. Should it be discovered, however, that a colony is short of stores, and there are no combs of honey to give it, candy made of granulated sugar may be fed.

Hives, as usually prepared for winter, are often partially buried in snow. This does no harm, but may be beneficial, until a warm day comes and the bees wish to fly, when the snow must be shoveled away from the entrance, or the cover removed, and the bees be allowed to take their "purifying flight" from the top of the hive.

Hives standing in the open air should be protected against the intrusion of mice. Have the entrance only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch high, and protected with tin.

Skunks sometimes scratch at the entrance of a hive; the bees come out to learn the cause of the disturbance, and are caught. A box-trap set for the skunk is the best preventive. The animal never discharges its weapon while in a box-trap.

When bees are buried in a pit, a sandy hill-side should be selected as the site, and a tile drain put underneath. When these precautions have been neglected, care should be taken that no water stands upon the surface around the pit.

**A California Pun.**—"Say, Gran'pa, wh'd'ye spouse was the cause of the yell Charley gave when he passed the bee-hives just now?"

"Give it up, Johnny."

"Why, bee-cause, of course."—*San Francisco Examiner*.

**Your Full Address**, plainly written, is very essential in order to avoid mistakes.

**Five-Cent Packages of Comb Honey.**—Mr. W. Harmer, of Manistee, Mich., who got up the two-ounce packages of honey in the comb, reports that he has made another improvement in the plan of getting them for the market. He says:

The improvement is in the production of the two ounce sections without inserting comb foundation in them, when finished there is no center piece or mid-rib, but one continuous cell capped on both ends.

Foundation is used, but it is removed before the honey is quite finished, and the same sheets of foundation can be used over and over again. I consider this a great improvement, as it produces a more delicate article with less trouble. This is true economy, and you will agree with me, is in the right direction to work.

I do not think this would be an improvement for the larger sections, for the mid-rib gives support for shipping, and we get more honey for the amount of wax than we would in a small section that was only  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch thick.

Of course there is no patent on this, but I think it will be a great help to those who produce honey in the two-ounce sections, as the trouble of putting in the foundation has been mentioned as an objection to them.

**Christmas Weather Proverbs** are not new, but may be interesting reading to some, who may fancy speculating upon the coming year and its prospects. They are as follows:

A warm Christmas, a cold Easter.

A light Christmas, a heavy sheaf.

A green Christmas, a white Easter.

A green Christmas, a fat cemetery.

A wind on Christmas day, trees will bring much fruit.

If Christmas finds a bridge, he'll break it; if he finds none, he'll make one.

If ice will bear a man before Christmas, it will not bear a man afterward.

The shepherd would rather see his wife enter the stable on Christmas day than the sun.

If the sun shines through the apple-tree on Christmas day, there will be an abundant crop the following year.

**Bee and Pigeon Race.**—On page 692 we gave an absurd item from the London *Sporting News* on the above race, said to be had in Germany. The *Bee-Keepers' Record* has been tracing it out, and gives the following explanation of it:

Referring to the absurd paragraph which went the round of the British press, describing what was called a "Bee Race," we are enabled, through the courtesy of a gentleman conversant with the German language, to give a correct version of the affair as described in the German papers. It appears the race actually took place, and was for one mile, not "one hour." The bees were dusted well with flour before being started, consequently they were white, hence the mistake as to the "white drones" referred to as returning first to the hive. Finally the eight working bees preceded the ten pigeons by one second, not "a length," as stated.

**The Time for Reading** has come, with the long winter evenings. We have a large stock of bee-books, and would like to fill orders for them. To read and post up is the way to succeed in any pursuit—in none is it more important than in bee-keeping.

**The January Number** of *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*, coming before the holidays, very properly and pleasantly devotes some of its pages to Christmas scenes, stories and poems. Beginning with a beautiful poem by G. A. Davis, entitled, "Under the Mistletoe, A. D. 1187," we have discussions of the "Significance of Christmas," "Christmas Customs and Festivities," "Christmas Street Music," and "Christmas at Mount Vernon," a poem by Etta W. Pierce. There are also an article, "From Bethlehem to Calvary," with four full-page pictures of actual scenes in the Holy Land from recent photographs, a very interesting article on "The Legend of the Holy Grail," and a caustic one on "The Firm of Push & Pull," by Dr. Talmage. This number is the first of a new volume, and affords a favorable time to subscribe to the magazine.

**To Our Subscribers.**—Send to F. P. Shumway, Jr., Boston, Mass., for a free sample copy of the *Cottage Hearth*, a beautiful illustrated magazine, and so realize what an EXTRAORDINARY OFFER we are making when we propose to send both the *Cottage Hearth* and the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* for a full year for only \$1.50, when the price of the *Cottage Hearth* alone is \$1.50 a year, thus giving you two standard publications at the price of one.

**While** we are now getting ready for the rigors of winter, the Australian bee-keepers are preparing for their honey season. From the last *Australasian Bee Journal* (Oct. 1) we learn that the season has opened up unusually early. Swarming has already commenced, and the prospects are bright. Who knows but this is simply a forerunner of what we may expect when our spring comes? Certainly such a state of affairs will be very acceptable. Our world is so large, that we sometimes think that the whole of it is going into winter quarters. It is refreshing to hear the notes of spring, even though from a far country.—*Gleanings*.

**To Delinquents.**—After January 1, 1890, we shall discontinue sending the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* to those who have not responded to the bills we sent out a few weeks ago.

This does not mean that we shall try to deprive any one of the pleasure of reading the *BEE JOURNAL* who really desires its continuance, but finds it difficult to pay now. Such can get a short extension of time by asking for it. We should be sorry to lose any subscriber who wishes to have its weekly visits continued, but do not want any to continue to take it who do not think they are getting the full worth of their money.

We hope each one will endeavor to send us one or more new subscribers when they renew. We want at least ten thousand subscribers for 1890.



## QUERIES & REPLIES.

### Securing Clean Sections of Comb Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal

**Query 598.**—Is there any method by which honey can be secured in sections so clean as not to need scraping?—S.

No.—M. MAHIN.

I have found none.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

I do not know of any.—A. B. MASON.

Not that I know of.—J. M. HAMBROUGH.

None that I am aware of.—J. E. POND.

I think not, that would satisfy me.—C. C. MILLER.

There is no practical way of securing it so clean that it will not be the better of some scraping.—R. L. TAYLOR.

By using wide frames properly made, the sections will need very little scraping.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Yes, by using crates so arranged that the entrance to the sections is the only part exposed to the bees.—J. P. H. BROWN.

By using clamps—the Manum, Foster or Heddon—there will be but little propolis. But the principal requirement is to take off the sections as soon as sealed.—DADANT & SON.

Yes. I believe there has lately been invented a section-case by somebody, that pretends to accomplish this feat (?).—WILL M. BARNUM.

I do not think that there is. It makes no difference what kind of crate, or how tight you put the sections together, there is always a little scraping to be done.—P. L. VIALLO.

Yes. The "two-part super" with wooden partitions and section shields will do it, if care is used in filling the super.—J. M. SHUCK.

No, not invariably; but with a slatted honey-board we get very nearly there. But the bee-spaces must be just right.—A. J. COOK.

Not all, at all times of the year, and in all localities. There are places where, at times, no propolis is gathered by the bees, and when honey is stored and finished then and there, no matter what style of case you use, no scraping is needed.—JAMES HEDDON.

No, not if you want to put your honey on the market in first-class condition, and that is the only condition you should put up honey for market.—H. D. CUTTING.

Mr. Shuck's method very nearly accomplishes it, but there is more work in putting up the cases. I shall be glad to know of one that will leave the sections so clean that they need no scraping, and yet can be manipulated rapidly.—EUGENE SECOR.

No, there is no method that is practicable in a large apiary, that will entirely exclude propolis. I use a section-case adapted to the tiering system, and I only have to clean the edges of the sections. Bees will *spew* propolis between the edges of the sections, no matter how closely they join together.—G. W. DEMAREE.

No. There will always be some propolis in the corners and edges of the sections. No system is perfect where the bees are allowed to come in contact with the outside of the sections. Carniolan bees use very little propolis, and sections filled by them need but little scraping.—C. H. DIBBERN.

Perhaps no method will prevent all propolis, but it can be reduced to a minimum by the use of section protectors of the same size and shape of the bottom-bars of sections, then the edges alone are exposed. To take away the honey as soon as capped will prevent much discoloration. But in all methods the edges of the sections should be scraped.—THE EDITOR.

### Sawdust for Protection Around the Hives.

Written for the American Bee Journal

**Query 599.**—I can get all the sawdust I want by hauling it 300 yards. Will it pay me to haul it and put it around three sides of my hives on the summer stands, placing none in front, for winter protection?—Kentucky.

Not if you put it on loose.—DADANT & SON.

For myself, I should consider it of no value whatever.—J. E. POND.

I think it would. It would in this latitude, if kept dry.—R. L. TAYLOR.

I have had no experience. In some locations it might pay.—C. C. MILLER.

Yes, if dry, with the extra precaution of a good covering.—J. M. HAMBROUGH.

I would not advise sawdust in the apiary, since I had it to get on fire by sparks from the smoker.—P. L. VIALLO.

I should think it would, and by fixing the entrance the sawdust could be used in front also.—A. B. MASON.

I am in doubt on the subject. If dry, and kept dry, it might be all right.—EUGENE SECOR.

I think not. In Kentucky no packing is necessary. A few inches of saw-

dust over the brood-nest, with ventilation above it, would be an advantage.—M. MAHIN.

It would be a great help if the sawdust is protected and kept dry.—H. D. CUTTING.

It is doubtful, unless the sawdust is dry, and can be kept so. Chaff hives would be much more preferable.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

No. It absorbs moisture, and promotes the decay of the hives. It will pay to place it around the hives to keep weeds down.—J. P. H. BROWN.

In your latitude I do not believe that it would pay to do this. Try a few and determine for yourself.—C. H. DIBBERN.

In a Northern latitude it doubtless would, if covered so as to keep the sawdust dry. In Kentucky I should think that it would not pay.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

I am satisfied that it would pay me, though it would have to be packed down well. Why not put it in front of the hive also, laying a thin board before the hive-entrance?—WILL M. BARNUM.

I do not know just what sort of a climate you have, but I think that it will pay you to do as you say. I would put the sawdust between the hive and an outer case, and keep it dry at all times.—JAMES HEDDON.

It makes it very easy to find a queen, to have sawdust all over the ground, but there is always danger from fire. I have tried all the ways, and I settle down on a close, smoothly-cut lawn.—A. J. COOK.

It will pay well if intelligent and faithful treatment follows through the seasons. If the bees are to be "let alone" during the gathering season, and no profit derived, any expense whatever is so much lost.—J. M. SHUCK.

I think not; our winters in Kentucky are usually attended with a great deal of wet weather, rain and melting snow, and your bank of sawdust would become a wet heap about your hives, well calculated to rot the under part of your hives without doing any good. Here in Kentucky, plenty of stores and some warm quilts over the tops of the frames have proven ample protection to my bees. Give me a hive full of honey, and I will show you rousing colonies in the spring, no matter if the winter "howls."—G. W. DEMAREE.

In your latitude it would hardly pay, we think; especially if not kept dry and well packed down. If you try it for a few hives, you can better judge of its utility.—THE EDITOR.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### NEBRASKA.

#### The Apiarian Exhibit at the State Fair.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY J. N. HEATER.

I have sent a picture of the building erected by the Nebraska State Fair Association expressly for the bee and honey exhibit. The building is 20x30 feet, with a bee-yard 20x24 feet. The interior of the building is arranged with tables on one side for the honey exhibit, on the other side for imple-

Upon looking at the picture, one would no doubt ask who the parties are, standing in front of the building. The one at the corner with heavy side-whiskers is the Superintendent of the Bee and Honey Department of the State Fair, Mr. E. Whitcomb, Friend, Nebr., and to whom every bee-keeper and lover of honey in this State is indebted perhaps more than to any other person, for securing permanent quarters, and so neat and convenient a building on the grounds of the Nebraska State Fair Association. When the bee-keepers in convention last winter recommended Mr. Whitcomb to be appointed superintendent of this department, we requested him to endeavor to secure for us a permanent location, and, if possible, a build-



House for the Apiarian Exhibit at the Nebraska State Fair.

ments with an elevated platform the full length of the implement tables, for exhibitors to stand upon and explain their wares.

A high, tight board-fence is at the rear of the building; this is the bee-yard, which is entered from the building through double sliding-doors, the inner one covered with wire-netting. There is also wire-screen windows all the way around the fence, which permit persons to see inside the enclosure with safety. The fence is 8 feet high, which compels the bees to fly high in the air when going to and from the hives, passing over the heads of the people.

The State Fair Association have, we think, been very liberal with us in putting up so neat a building for our use, and they still further promise to revise and enlarge the premium list, and make the bee and honey show a permanent feature of our future fairs.

ing, not thinking that any one would be able to accomplish so much in our interest.

The middle gentleman is Mr. M. L. Trester, of Lincoln, the President of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association, and the modest fellow standing in the door is the writer, your humble servant.

Columbus, Nebr.

### UNDER THE SNOW.

#### The Wintering of Bees Under the Snow, etc.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

As winter has again put in its appearance, and the time of snow is at hand, I thought it best to write a word of caution about wintering bees under

a snow-bank, as we have often been advised to do, in our bee-papers and elsewhere. I know that there are some who seem to have success in that way, but with me, whenever I have tried it, either by purposely doing so, or by getting caught with a deep snow-bank over a part of my bees when I did not expect to be so caught, the result has always been one of disastrous wintering. Why this should be so I do not know.

All seems to go well for a short time, say three or four weeks, when the bees get uneasy and begin breeding, which brings on bee-diarrhea, resulting in the soiling of the hive and combs, and finally death ensues. If any of them get through to spring, they are taken with spring dwindling, so as to be nearly worthless as colonies for storing honey. What causes such a state of affairs, I do not know, unless it is because the bees get too warm; for I always find the snow all thawed away from the hive, enough so that a small dog or cat could go all around it at the bottom, with no frost in the ground.

As my hives are only three inches off the ground, that may have something to do with the matter; and I would here ask those who are successful in wintering bees under snow, to tell us how much above the ground they have their hives when under the snow.

To illustrate the condition I always find my bees in, when I have tried to winter them under snow, and to show that I am not the only one who cannot succeed by this plan, I will quote a little from an article found on page 409 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1885, written by L. H. Scudder, of New Boston, Ills. He says:

"Fifty colonies left on the summer stands were in Langstroth hives in a row along the east side of a hedge, and about four inches from the ground. Soon after winter set in, the snow drifted until it was level with the top of the hedge, thus completely burying the bees under a snow-drift from 3 to 5 feet deep. It looked like cold comfort for the 'little busy bees,' but as I had frequently heard that plan of wintering recommended, I concluded to let them alone; however, after allowing them to remain in that condition for some three or four weeks, I thought I would see how they were doing, and accordingly I opened up a trench in front of 16 hives, and found the bees all alive, and apparently in good condition.

"By this time I was tired of shoveling snow, and being satisfied that I could not improve their condition, I quit work, leaving 34 colonies under the snow unmolested until March 1, when it commenced thawing. I then



opened them up, and found but few living, and all in a miserable condition. They all had been breeding, some having five or six frames of brood. It took but a glance to see that diarrhea had done its work effectually. Of this lot of 34, 6 are now living, and from the 16 from which the snow was removed, 10 are living."

In the above case it will be seen that Mr. Scudder's bees were 4 inches off the ground, yet his experience was almost exactly the same as mine has been for the past 15 years, whenever I let any of my bees get drifted under.

I would advise all those who have not had experience in the matter, not to let many of their colonies get drifted under snow until they are sure that they will winter well that way.

#### The Best Kind of Hives.

From the many letters which I get, asking how much more honey the writers would be likely to get if they were to change the hives they were now using for such and such hives, it would seem that there was an impression in the minds of some that the hive produced the honey, to a certain extent at least, rather than the bees. Now this is not true. Bees will store as much honey in one hive as in another, or in a nail-keg, for that matter, provided they have at all times as much room as they need. All that any hive can claim over the nail-keg is, the ease that it gives in manipulation, and the facilities it possesses for giving us the product of the bees in the most marketable shape. It is the bees, not hives, which produce honey.

With a hive which is easy of manipulation, we can get the bees in time to collect the harvest of honey which, God in his providence causes the flowers to secrete at certain periods of the year; while if the nail-keg is used, or some unwieldy hive, we have little if any control of the matter of getting the bees at just the right time for the harvest.

With the nail-keg, we could cut the honey out of the top of it, to a certain extent, and so supply ourselves with the product of the bees, which, perhaps, would be better than no honey at all; but no one who retails honey at the present time would give half as much for it, as they would for honey in the nice sections of the present day.

If any one has to the number of 25 colonies of bees in any of the good, movable-frame hives of to-day, I do not believe that there is enough advantage to be gained by changing them to a hive of another pattern to pay for the cost of changing; nor do I believe that the labor of manipulation will be lessened with the new hive to any extent proportionate to the cost

which will be required. Any of the new theories of the day can be accomplished with any of the half-dozen good hives we have in the different apiaries of our land, and any of the different surplus arrangements can be fitted to any of these hives.

This idea of frequent changes in the apiary, as regards hives, fixtures, etc., is damaging to our pursuit. The old adage, that "A rolling stone gathers no moss," is as true here as anywhere. He who thinks that it is necessary to pay out half of the income from the apiary every year in the changing of fixtures, so that he may be up with the times, is certainly laboring under a mental abnormality. If any one has the necessary resources, so that he can go into all of the new-fangled arrangements as they come up, without injury to his family or those about him, he has a perfect right to do so; but the impression that seems to obtain, that all must do this, is not right, and the sooner it is frowned upon, the better for the world, and the better for our pursuit.

Borodino, N. Y.

## CHLOROFORM

### As a Prevention of Increase—Introducing Queens, etc.

Written for the Canadian Honey Producer  
BY W. H. KIRBY.

During the past season many articles have appeared in the various bee-papers, written by some of the most extensive and most experienced bee-keepers of the day, on the important subject, "The prevention of increase in working for comb honey." The sum and substance of all that has been written is to give plenty of room to a colony to prevent them getting the the swarming fever, and the vigorous use of the extractor to deprive them of the swarming fever after they once get it.

In my opinion, prevention is better than the cure, by a long odds. This extracting of nice sealed honey out of the brood-nest (which makes the best of winter stores) is something I could not tolerate, to say nothing about the extra work for nothing, when a much easier and simpler method will do.

The swarming fever appears to be, and is, the great trouble to get over when the bees once get it. The best, the easiest, the quickest, and the cheapest way to cure that fever is by the use of chloroform, given to them by the smoker, just at dark when the bees are nearly all in the hive—to be given to them until they lie like dead bees upon the combs, or until not a

bee will fly when the honey-board is taken off and the hive kicked.

Two years ago last June I treated a colony just as I have described. They had their first queen-cell capped, and would have swarmed the next day. The morning after drugging they went to the fields as usual, apparently none the worse for the dose. Upon examining them in the evening, 24 hours after the drugging, the queen-cell was still intact. Forty-eight hours after drugging, I examined them again, and found the cell still intact, and no further progress had been made on any of the other queen-cells.

They had one case of sections on. I then took away all finished sections, and filled up again with sections containing full sheets of foundation. Seventy-two hours after drugging, I examined them again, and found the cell torn to pieces. About a week after this I gave them another case of sections; there was a steady, moderate yield from the raspberry during this time. This colony gave me about 50 pounds of nice finished sections that season.

The above experiment convinces me that chloroform is the specific.

When a swarm issues, put it back, take away all finished sections, and fill up again, and give room enough for all the bees to work; then give them a good drugging in the evening. Before morning they will get rid of the effects of the drug, and will have forgotten, or given up all notion of swarming, and go to the fields to gather nectar and pollen as usual the next day. I find chloroform very useful in the apiary.

In introducing queens not a queen need be lost. Also in the uniting of colonies, not a bee will be lost from fighting excepting one of the queens. Also in moving bees about the apiary, set them anywhere, and in the evening give them a dose. In the morning they will be seen marking their location as they fly out, and will return to it, they having forgotten all about the old one. I suppose ether would do as well as chloroform, although I have never used it.

In all cases the drugging should be to a stupor, except in introducing queens in a honey flow, when very little or none is needed. Objections may be taken to the use of anaesthetics in the apiary, on the ground of their being injurious to the bees. My observation has been very close, and so far I have not been able to detect any difference. Twelve hours after a colony has been drugged, they will be as brisk as ever. As a proof of this, take a queenless colony in the fall that is being robbed by wholesale, no defense being made at all; drug in a

queen in the evening, and in the morning watch and see how the inmates will shoot up off the alighting-board at the robbers as they appear.

The foregoing remarks are from my own observation and experience. My theory for the prevention of increase in working for comb honey originated with myself (never having seen any thing written on the subject).

I only tested it on one colony; but I have no doubt but what chloroform will prove effectual every time if properly used. I do not need to prevent increase as yet, because I am working up an apiary from a small beginning, but if the time ever comes that I shall need to, chloroform is what I shall use to accomplish my purpose.

Oshawa, Ont.

## BEE-NOTES.

### Items of Interest about California Bee-Keeping.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*

BY S. L. WATKINS.

Bees have ceased working for the season, as all kinds of bloom have ended. The foliage of the surrounding forests has begun to exhibit the hues and tints of autumn. The birds have gone further south for the winter. The air is no longer gladdened by the sound of myriads of insect wings.

#### Bees Ready for the Winter.

The honey-bees are now housed up for winter, and every three or four days they go out for a flight, and circle around for a while, but soon return to the hive. The breeding season has now passed, although some colonies with extra prolific queens have a few square inches of brood. All careful apiarists have prepared everything for winter, covering each hive with a roof to shed winter rains and snow, and giving colonies that are in need of stores, sufficient to winter on, etc. Bee-keepers can now take a few days' rest preparatory to getting ready for another season's work.

#### Races of Bees vs. Location.

It has been proved conclusively that the Italian bee is superior to the black or brown bee, for honey-gathering in most locations. Having three different apiaries located twelve miles apart, respectively, I have a good chance for observation and study on this subject. I find that at an elevation of 4,000 feet and upwards, the black bee equals the Italian, or any of the yellow races; while at an elevation of 1,000 to 4,000 feet, the yellow races do the best.

#### Crossing Italians and Carniolans.

I find that a cross between the Italians and Carniolans give the best results when working for comb honey at any of the apiaries. A few miles make a great change in bee-locations. For instance, if it is a very wet and rainy season, the foot-hill apiary will do the best, and if it be a dry season, the mountain apiaries do the best. Such has been my experience the last few years.

At the mountain apiaries there is continual bloom from the middle of February to November, keeping the bees busy the entire season. In the foot-hill region the honey season ends in July. I was always bothered a great deal by robber bees in the latter location. After the honey season ends, and the hot weather comes on, bees dwindle down rapidly. I lost several colonies of Italian hybrids and black bees the past season. They would not protect themselves against robber bees. The Carniolan bees did not participate in the robbing, and not a single colony of them was robbed. They are second to none in defending their hives against robber bees. In the mountains I have no trouble whatever with robbing.

Placerville, Calif., Dec. 4, 1888.

## ITALY.

### A Visit to the Queen-Breeders of Italy.

*Written for the British Bee Journal*

BY T. B. BLOW, F.L.S.

The many controversies which have arisen during the past with respect to the merits or demerits of the Italian bees, induced me, in the interests of British bee-keeping, to pay a visit to the north of Italy, to study them in their native habitats, and to come to some decision as to their qualities as compared with other races, and more especially with the English bees.

Those who have carefully noted the published accounts of the Italian bees from their first introduction will remember the surprising successes that were years ago achieved; and I could call to mind several who have kept Italians for many years, and still hold that they are far ahead of the blacks. The Americans, too, quite upheld this opinion, and hold it strongly still.

Carefully considering these facts, I was led to think that the root of the evil, and the reason of the many grievous complaints that have lately been made, might lie in the inferiority of the queens imported during the last few years. Those who years ago went in strongly for Italians (and have suc-

ceeded), usually kept in stock by breeding from the best, rather than by constantly importing queens. And the same method obtains in America, where most of the Italians are home-reared—not imported—and I think it will be admitted on all sides, that, as far as scientific queen-rearing is concerned, the Americans stand at the head of the world, though the successful persons in England, that I allude to, are individually equal.

To get the best results we ought, undoubtedly, to import the finest queens, and then to rear the best from them here, keeping up the stock with occasional importations, perhaps. In this way we can perpetuate the best features of the race, and at the same time get bees that are perfectly acclimatised. For it is an admitted fact, that the bees, the immediate progeny of imported queens, are far more liable to disease—especially diarrhea—than are the progeny of a home-reared Italian. And, with the facilities which modern bee-keepers have, there is not the least difficulty in getting the home-reared queens purely mated, and thus practically keeping our strain pure, if absolute purity is desirable.

The complaints made by those dissatisfied with Italians are: 1. They do not winter well. 2. As honey-producers they do not equal the English bee. 3. That they are very vicious and unmanageable. 4. And lastly, some have asserted that a very virulent form of foul brood has been introduced by them. From an examination (extending over a considerable time) of many apiaries, I have come to the conclusion that most of the evil repute that has fallen upon Italians has been brought about by the inferior queens sent. In some cases the breeders know nothing about their business, and procured the cheap queens which are sent so freely in the autumn, by going around and collecting them from the colonies condemned by the country people to be taken up for the honey; they get these and the bees for about a franc each.

By this system many queens would be quite old and worn out, others unfertilized, and therefore drone-breeders; and in a district where foul brood occurred, of course the disease would go with the queens, and disastrous results would follow by its introduction into the apiary of the unsuspecting British bee-keeper. I have in my mind's eye one case of a well-known cottage bee-keeper, whose apiary was utterly ruined by the introduction of foul brood by Italian queens. This system of getting queens from condemned bees, I saw in full swing in many cases (in one case by the servants of a well-known exporter); the



time of year being most favorable for this practice, and I certainly saw several fine examples of foul-broody combs.

In other apiaries no trouble seemed to be taken with the quality of the queens, such as selecting the best queens to rear progeny from, nor was any attention paid to the rearing of drones from suitable colonies. These great considerations were quite neglected; the great point seeming to be, the largest number of queens in the shortest possible time, and with the least trouble; and, as far as I can judge, many were sent off without it being definitely known that they were fertilized, and I feel sure that some such queens arrive in England, and are here fertilized, as, in the course of my experience as an expert, I have had shown to me many colonies of bees that I was assured were the progeny of an imported queen, but were certainly hybrids.

My visits to apiaries extended over the country between Bellinzona and Montselice; this embraced the mountainous district of the northern Italian lakes, and the plains of Lombardy, and again the hilly country around Bologna.

I may say at once that I certainly prefer the bees from the mountains, as they seem much more vigorous and hardy; and the results in the way of honey-gathering, as far as I could get at the facts, were certainly far better. The bees from these hilly parts would, too, be better suited for our climate. The number of apiaries visited was large, yet I can count upon my fingers of one hand all those who knew anything about their business; and if those who took a real pride in the production of their queens, and who use really scientific means to insure the best results, then the number would certainly be less than five.

I shall describe the apiaries of the best of these, and their methods; but before doing so, will give the conclusions which I have come to with regard to Italians: That, excepting perhaps Carniolans, there are no better bees than Italians if care is taken to get the best queens from a breeder of recognized merit.

That the bees of the mountains are hardy, vigorous workers, great honey-gatherers, prolific, and certainly gentle, and in their own country not given to robbing much.

That to get the best results from Italian bees, we must get a good strain to start with, and then, by careful selection, rear our own queens, and be constantly on the look-out for those having the most desirable characteristics, and to propagate from them only.

I can name one very striking case in my own country, where all these points

have had most careful attention given to them, and with the result that the bee-keeper is not only the best in the country, but one of the best in England, as far as results go; and practical results (the largest amount of honey, of the highest possible quality, got with the least expenditure of labor on the part of the bee-keeper), are what we require in this age of keen competition.

The first apiary which I visited belonged to Jean Pometta, and was on the hills above Gudo, near Bellinzona. He had promised to meet me at Bellinzona station; but on account of the breakdown of the telegraph wires, owing to a heavy fall of snow, he failed to be there. However, it was not much trouble to find him. Everybody whom I asked was able to direct me to the man who had a lot of bees; and after a most picturesque walk of two or three miles I arrived at his home, in the midst of vineyards, and with a waterfall close by, which would have made the fortune of any man in England who possessed it.

He was from home; not having got my telegram he did not expect me. I had a chance, therefore, of looking at his apiary at my leisure, and without any interruption, which is an advantage. His father (a venerable old man) received me in a very hospitable manner, and, as Mr. Pometta is a vineyard-owner as well as a queen-breeder, I was able to see all the vintage operation in full swing. I may say that he takes pride in his wine products as well as in his bees; and he showed me with great interest an ancient-looking, squat flagon of Aqua Vitæ, very old, of his own distilling, that had taken the gold medal at Zurich.

I found an immense number of colonies of bees, many of them in bar-frame hives with straw sides; the majority of them on the Italian plan, opening at the back, and iron tongs being used to remove the combs. There were, too, a large number of nucleus hives, with bar-frames lifting out in the ordinary way. The bees were the leather-colored strain, not the bright colored bees such as I saw later on in Lombardy. To show their energy, I may mention that Mr. Pometta told me that they are usually at work at six in the morning, and that on one or two occasions he actually saw them work by very bright moonlight. We have heard this same story from the Americans, and I fear every one has doubted it.

On Mr. Pometta's return we looked through many colonies, and I had explained to me his whole system of queen-rearing.

The system used of rearing queens depends upon the time of the year. In

the early spring (when loss of heat must be much guarded against) a colony is taken, and, by means of three dummies, is divided into four nuclei, the hive being made with four entrances for this purpose. In this way five queens are secured from one colony, and though the system is a somewhat wasteful one, yet it answers, as the price obtained for queens in early spring is comparatively high. Another plan is to preserve a large number of small colonies with young queens in the autumn. In the spring two or three of these can be united, and one strong colony formed, and the surplus queens sold.

As the season advances, the nucleus hives are used; each nucleus being large enough to be again divided into two. By this plan better queens can be reared, and in good quantity too. The bars of these are of just such a size that two will fit into the large bars of the Italian hives. This, of course, is of great service to the queen-rearer in many ways, such as making up nuclei for queen fertilization, and afterwards for strengthening such with hatching brood.

## SEASON OF 1888.

### Report of a Summer's Work with the Bees.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY GEO. W. STEPHENS.

I caught the "bee-fever" away back in the '70's, and have never been cured. I once owned a number of colonies, but about eight years ago, during a long and severe winter, when so many bees were lost all over the country, they took sick and died of that most fatal disease, neglect.

I began again last spring with 2 colonies of black bees—one in a Langstroth hive, and the other in an American hive. I transferred them by driving, to a hive that is used by a prominent apiarist of this State, but which has not yet been named. The hive is of about the capacity of a cracker-box in length, breadth and thickness.

The spring was cold and rainy, and the conditions were such that the spring blossoms yielded no nectar, and my bees gathered no honey until about July 4; in fact, by that time they had consumed all of their winter stores, and although I had fed them some, there was not at that time a pound of honey in either hive. The same could be said of all the bees in the neighborhood. I kept my bees in the same yard with Mr. Hawk's 20 colonies, which were worked on shares

by Mr. Wheeler, and we helped each other occasionally in manipulation, etc.

#### Cross Bees and their Stings.

The bees were pretty cross from the time they were put out in the spring until basswood bloomed, and we were the victims of a good many stings. I think I received about thirty stings during the summer, and Mr. Wheeler's average was somewhat higher, he being a large man and not a very swift dodger. My greatest trouble was, that the bees persisted in crawling up my pants' legs; contrary to the good advice in the books, however, I invariably made a quick motion about that time and escaped a sting—the bee generally died, and—Mr. Wheeler laughed. I find that is one great fault with the black bees; upon lifting a comb, if the weather be a little cool, they will scatter like a flock of sheep, alight upon the ground, and then crawl up one's pants' legs.

But for all the bees were so cross during the spring and early summer, I can truthfully say that I never once while handling them, put on a pair of gloves. Gloves are awkward and clumsy things to handle bees with; they are hard to get on and off, and in many ways hinder the movements of the operator; and besides, an angry bee can easily sting through a pair of dog-skin gloves, as I saw them do repeatedly last summer. I just used my last winter's mittens; they were thick and heavy, having been built for cold weather, and no bee could make its presence felt through them.

When basswood bloomed, about July 4, the bees filled their brood-chambers in about a week; then basswood ceased, and we got no more honey until the latter part of August and September, when the golden-rod, asters and heart's-ease bloomed. Then the sections began to fill up, and in the fall we took off some of the nicest "digested nectar" that ever was gathered, averaging about 40 pounds of comb honey to the colony, spring count, in one-pound sections.

It is a very fine quality of honey, heavy, fine flavored, and not dark in color. But the bees got all the basswood honey in their brood-chambers, and as I had no extractor, and did not care to bother with strained honey, I put into the cellar, on Nov. 27, 2 strong colonies with about 75 pounds of honey each, and a couple of weaker colonies, built up from nuclei, with about 25 pounds each. I expect by "this method" to get the basswood honey next season "in this section."

My bees did not swarm during the season, and Mr. Wheeler had but 2 or 3 swarms from his 20 colonies. I Italianized one colony, and next season I

will keep none but Italian bees. All the bee-keepers around here that I have talked with, are going to Italianize their bees. Most of them have blacks and hybrids, and one man has "high bred" in "Longtrough hives." He can take out a "sash" of honey whenever he wants it.

Denison, Iowa, Dec. 3, 1888.

## MAPLES.

### What do the Bees Gather from the Hard Maples?

Written for *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*  
BY MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.

How much honey do bees get from the hard maple? We have them in our dooryard, and they were in bloom last spring for two weeks, and the bees fairly roared about them. I watched them at work, and it seemed to me that they did not stay long enough at one blossom to suck nectar from it, but just rolled and tumbled the stamens about as though they were hunting for something that they never seemed to find; then on the wing a moment, twisting their legs together in a most frantic way, then to another cluster, and the same hurrying-scurrying motions.

They worked on the maples only when the days were warm. On coolish days they flew away somewhere and came back—some of them with a differently-colored pollen on their legs, but the most of them with nothing on them. They came to the well for water, and it seemed to me that, if pollen was all that they got from the maples, they might as well be working away at them.

I see, in examining the stamens of different flowers, that there is a white, sticky substance on the most of them, wound carelessly around the pollen-grains, something as an ear of corn might look after being thrust through a thin spider-web. Now, is this sticky substance propolis? and do the bees get some of it out of flowers if they want it? If this sticky substance is propolis, it would be easy to see why bees gather pollen better on warm days than on coolish ones.

This substance is very tenacious. A thread of it will lift half the pollen on one stamen—a thread that is invisible to the naked eye. I killed a few bees as they attempted to enter the hives. Only one of them had honey in the honey-sac, and I am inclined to think that it was old honey that the bee had carried from the hive. But finding no honey in the bees would not prove that the maple-blossoms contained no honey. They might yield enough to make the pollen stick together, and

still the bees have none to carry home in her sac. So with what I have investigated as to whether maple-blossoms yield nectar, I have concluded that I do not know. Is the nectar ever in the stamens? It seems to me that the tube, or cup, that all flowers have, is the place for the nectar.

I like to look at flowers under the magnifier. The most dull and insignificant flowers are then gorgeous and beautiful. The currant, gooseberry, sassafras and maple are all interesting. But the most delicate and beautiful of all that I have seen is the cherry. The petals look as if one could almost see through them, while the many stamens spread every way.

Nature seems to be very free with her stamens, placing them not only where they are needed, but also where they are not needed. I find that the maple-blossom has eight (or seven) stamens protruding from its bell-shaped flower. No more are to be seen anywhere; but in some days—a week perhaps—when the wings are half grown, if we turn down the husk that was once the flower, we find six more stamens, with anthers bigger and more full of pollen than any of the eight that protruded from the flower. These six stamens are useless. No bee, no insect of any kind can get to them to carry the pollen away, and the seed in the seed-pod is much too far along to need pollen.

Vermont, Ills.

## EXPERIMENTS.

### When to Put Bees into the Cellar, etc.

Written for the *American Bee Journal*  
BY A. C. WALDRON.

An experience of two years makes me more enthusiastic than ever in my chosen pursuit, having gone beyond my own expectations. I started with 2 colonies, increased them to 8, lost one, bought 5 more last spring, and now I have 58 colonies, all in good condition, so far as I know. Perhaps I ought to say that I bought 3 Italian queens during the time of working for increase. I have had no large yield of honey, although that has been satisfactory. My bees are now in the cellar, with the exception of one colony, which is on the summer stand, in a single-walled hive.

I am experimenting a little in regard to the time to put bees into the cellar, and also in regard to ventilating the hives in the cellar. I weighed nearly all of my hives on Sept. 21, and on Nov. 14 to 16 I put them into the cellar, weighing them again. The loss



was from 1 to 10 pounds, or an average of about 7 pounds. One colony had gained one pound. I expect to weigh them again in the spring, and give the results.

In using full sheets of foundation in the brood-chamber, I find it difficult to keep them from warping, even in wired frames. I have been more successful with starters of thin foundation. I also prefer starters in sections.

In what little experience I have had with cellar-wintering of bees, I think that we have more to fear from a too low temperature than from a too high one, unless the cellar is very dry. My experience would say that from 42° to 50° is better than lower. One thing I do know, and that is, that moisture enough to cause water to gather on the hive-cover, is not good.

Buffalo, Minn., Dec. 11, 1888.

## SPRING WORK.

### Manipulating Bees in the Spring of the Year.

Written for the Canadian Honey Producer  
BY G. W. DEMAREE.

It is well to know how to winter bees successfully, how to obtain increase of bees in the way of stocking up the apiary, etc. But if the apiarist lacks the necessary knowledge and experience in spring management of his bees, he will discover after awhile that the chances for the best results have been slipping through his willing fingers, and from under his faulty judgment without his knowing the true cause of his partial failures.

One of the important things to learn is, that what suits some other locality may not suit yours. This matter of "locality" is one of the things upon which no apiarist can depend on some one else who occupies some other locality, for definite information as to what is best for his particular case. Hence it is essentially necessary that each apiarist for himself, should study every feature of his own environments, his climate, honey-producing flowers, at what time in the season they blossom, how long they continue to yield nectar, etc.

Let me illustrate here: Some years ago when I was just beginning to see the necessity of this sort of knowledge, I left home on Monday morning early in May. I had been with my bees almost daily for two weeks past, and they were living from "hand to mouth," just barely getting enough honey from late blooming trees, etc., to keep from actual want; in fact I was compelled to feed some of the weaker colonies. I attended court

that week, and did not see my bees until the following Saturday morning. The first hive I opened was one that I had been feeding, and did not have one pound of stores when I left home just five days before. I found it full of honey from top to bottom, I hastened to another hive, and to another, not willing to believe my own eyes, every hive in the apiary was jammed full of honey, and I never knew how much I lost by not being on hand to furnish what room the best colonies needed. The black locust had come into bloom, and poured out nectar as free as water, outstripping the famous linden before Kentucky was denuded of her wonderful forests. How necessary then it is to be thoroughly posted in regard to these matters.

Perhaps I have mentioned this incident before, whether or not, it is to the point here. Some years ago a neighbor of mine took up bee-keeping, and on one occasion he met the writer and said, "It is about time to put on the surplus boxes, is it not?" *The surplus boxes!* I replied, why, sir, I have taken a large honey crop, and the harvest is about over. You can put them on, but you have lost this year. He was perfectly astonished.

### Spring Work in the Apiary.

If the bees have stores to last them until the blossoms begin to open in the spring, they should be left undisturbed till they begin to gather pollen. Any warm day thereafter, each colony should be examined, and all upward ventilation should be closed. To accomplish this I spread some newspapers between the quilts, and cover warmly above the brood department. All very weak colonies are contracted on but few frames, and they are made as comfortable as possible. If the colonies have plenty of stores, stimulative feeding is not resorted to, as I have received but very little benefit from my experiments in that direction. But if the bees are scarce of stores, they will not breed up rapidly without some feeding.

After giving the matter a fair trial, no "spreading of brood" is practiced in my apiary. It is a positive injury to a colony of bees to break the nest early in the spring, as advised by some writers on bee-culture. When colonies have been contracted on less than a full set of combs, the combs are restored to the bees as fast as they need them, but they are placed at the sides next to the brood, not between combs of brood as practiced by some apiarists. I am now speaking of the early spring. When warm weather has come in earnest, the empty combs may be placed between the combs of brood without doing any harm.

### Approaching the Honey Harvest.

I keep a close watch over my bees, and supply them with food if any of the colonies run short by reason of rapid breeding. When I discover that a colony has begun to lengthen the cells near the tops of the brood-combs, giving them the "gilt-edge" appearance so pleasing to the eyes of the apiarist, being the first real sign of the approaching honey harvest, I proceed at once to adjust the surplus cases on the hives, and as others are ready the surplus cases are put on, till the whole apiary is equipped for the campaign. As soon as the surplus cases are about two-thirds filled with honey, they are raised, and an empty case is adjusted under each one of them. Usually the top case will be ready to "take" by the time the lower one is two-thirds full; if not, a third case is used.

### Tiering Up.

After this I proceed cautiously, so as not to carry the "tiering up system" too far, and thereby have too many unfinished sections at the close of the honey harvest. To guard against this, as soon as the facts appear that the main flow of nectar is past, I begin to tier downward, that is, I begin to concentrate the work in the surplus cases by sorting out such sections as have been advanced most, and grouping them together in fewer section cases, in order to have them finished up instead of permitting the bees to neglect the partly filled sections and start new work to be left unfinished at the close of the honey harvest. By this management not many unfinished sections are left on hand at the close of the season.

Chistiansburg, Ky.

### Convention Notices.

☞ The Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association will convene at Lincoln, Nebr., on Jan. 9, 10 and 11, 1889. J. N. HEATER, Sec.

☞ The annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Owen Sound, Ont., on Jan. 8 and 9, 1889. W. COUSE, Sec.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association at the Court House in Montrose, Pa., on Saturday, May 4, 1889, at 10 a.m. H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

☞ The annual convention of the Vermont State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Court House at Middlebury, Vt., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1889. MARCIA A. DOUGLAS, Sec.

☞ The annual meeting of the Northwestern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Supervisors' Room of the Court House at Rockford, Ill., on Jan. 15 and 16, 1889. D. A. FULLER, Sec.

**Money in Potatoes,** by Mr. Joseph Greiner. Price, 40 cents, postpaid. This is a complete instructor for the practical potato-grower, and explains the author's new system in 40 interesting lessons. It is for sale at this office.

## CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1888. *Time and Place of Meeting.*  
 Dec. 29.—Brant, at Brantford, Ont.  
 R. F. Holtermann, Sec., Brantford, Ont.  
 1889.  
 Jan. 8, 9.—Ontario, at Owen Sound, Ont.  
 W. Couse, Sec., Streetsville, Ont.  
 Jan. 9-11.—Nebraska State, at Lincoln, Nebr.  
 J. N. Heater, Sec., Columbus, Nebr.  
 Jan. 15.—Vermont State, at Middlebury, Vt.  
 Marcia A. Douglas, Sec., Shoreham, Vt.  
 Jan. 15, 16.—N. W. Ill. & S. W. Wis., at Rockford, Ills.  
 D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.  
 May 4.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa.  
 H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Report for the Season.**—Mr. R. J. Mathews, Riverton, Miss., on Dec. 4, 1888, writes:

The past season was worse for me than the one previous, but I did tolerably well, taking the bad season into consideration. I commenced the season of 1888 with 20 colonies, increased them to 29, and secured 1,269 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections; 786 pounds of extracted honey, and 26 pounds of beeswax. All the colonies have plenty of stores for winter.

**Successful Bee-Keeping, etc.**—Ezra J. Cronkleton, Dunlap, Iowa, on Dec. 7, 1888, writes:

My bees did very well the past season, considering that it was such a poor one. From 40 colonies I obtained 2,800 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections, an average of 70 pounds per colony. It is the lightest crop that I have had in the five seasons that I have been engaged in the business. My increase was 10 colonies. My bees are all tucked away in the cellar, the hives full of stores, and not in debt to me a cent. I do not remember of ever losing a colony of bees in wintering, and have had no spring dwindling—in fact the word "success" expresses my situation ever since I embarked in the bee-business. Honey is selling readily here at 18 cents per one-pound section. The weather is fine here, with no snow yet. Corn is all gathered, and the crop is immense.

**Poor Yield of Honey.**—S. M. Cox, Angola, Ind., on Dec. 7, 1888, says:

One year ago I had about 85 colonies of bees, about 30 of which failed to winter, mostly from lack of stores. During the winter I moved to Angola, a distance of about 12 miles, and about June 1, I moved 24 colonies, with the loss of one. I left the rest on the farm, and let them out on shares. I got less than 50 pounds of surplus honey, and a good many of the colonies will starve this winter, although there were several fields of Alsike clover, and considerable basswood near them. The bees that I brought here stored about 300 pounds of surplus comb honey, and cast 10 swarms. I have 26 colonies in the cellar now, the rest being on the summer stands. I think that we will have more white clover next season than we had this year.

**Honey Jumbles — Fall Honey-Flow.**—O. P. Miller, Glendon, Iowa, on Dec. 5, 1888, writes:

I notice on page 787, an account of a young man selling seven barrels of honey jumbles at the Columbus Exposition. I would be pleased to have a recipe for making them published in the BEE JOURNAL. People here think that honey is not worth anything to cook with. The honey season in this vicinity was very poor until the very last. About the time we thought the "jig was up," the bees commenced work, and in 16 days they stored 63 pounds of surplus honey to the colony. One of the strongest colonies in this time stored a little over 100 pounds of surplus honey in three weeks. I practice the tiering-up system with full-sized Langstroth frames, for other reasons aside from the production of honey.

[Just show your neighbors who think that honey is not good for cooking, copies of "Honey as Food and Medicine." Perhaps Bro. Root will supply the formula for making the honey-jumbles.—ED.]

**No Fall Honey Crop.**—R. B. Woodward, M. D., Somerset, O., on Dec. 10, 1888, writes:

My bees wintered last winter without loss. I had 15 colonies to begin with; one queen would not lay on account of old age, and one died from an unknown cause, which left me 13 colonies. From these I secured 400 pounds of honey, about one-half being comb honey. I had to put back in unextracted frames 100 pounds, and had to feed about 50 pounds of sugar for winter purposes, leaving about 250 pounds net, of surplus honey from 13 colonies. I increased them to 18 colonies, which are now in good condition on the summer stands, and wintering well thus far. My bees gathered nothing after August, yet the fields were yellow with golden rod, and waste land was full of asters; but it was too wet and cold. My best colony produced 36 pounds of extracted apple-bloom honey, which was very good.

**Bees in Good Condition.**—L. B. Graves, Nineveh, Ind., on Dec. 10, 1888, says:

The honey season has not been good for three years. Last spring I had 5 colonies which I increased to 7, and took about 150 pounds of comb honey. All are in good condition for winter. My best colony produced 48 pounds of honey, besides about 15 pounds in two boxes not finished. Some of my neighbors got about the same as I did, while three miles east and north they got no honey, and had to feed their bees for winter. I can speak for only a few, as I am not posted very far from home.

**Predicts Successful Wintering.**—Mr. J. W. Bittenbender, Knoxville, Iowa, on Dec. 11, 1888, writes:

Bees in this locality are all in their winter depositories, with plenty of good, ripe honey to winter on, and, as far as I can tell, I predict that of all colonies properly prepared, 95 per cent. will winter; and as far as I can ascertain from my correspondence, bees are all in good condition in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. The outlook seems to indicate a good season for 1889. White clover never was in better condition at this date. We have had but very little cold weather, no snow on the ground, and farmers are plowing yet.

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

## CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—We quote: White clover 1-lb., 18@19c.; 2-lbs., 16@17c. Good dark 1-lb., 15@16c.; 2-lbs., 13@14c. Buckwheat 1-lb., 14@15c.; 2-lbs., 12@12½c.—Extracted, 7@8c., depending upon quality and style of package. Receipts increasing, but demand still limited. Stock is not selling as freely this season as a year ago.

**BEESWAX.**—22c. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St. Nov. 13.

## CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—It is selling fairly well at 18c. for best 1-lb.; very fancy lots have sold at 20c. Dark and yellow comb sells slowly at 13@16c. Extracted, 7@9c., according to quality and style of package. The stock of best comb honey is light.

**BEESWAX.**—22c. R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St. Nov. 22.

## MILWAUKEE.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 18@20c.; 2-lbs., 16@18c. Good dark 1-lb., 16@18c.; 2-lbs., 15@16c.; fair 1-lb., 12@14c. Extracted, white, in kegs and ½-barrels, 8½@9c.; amber in same, 7½@8c.; in pails and tin, white, 8@9c.; in barrels and half-barrels, dark, 6@8½c. Market steady and supply ample for the moderate demand, but present values have a tendency to restrict general consumption.

**BEESWAX.**—22@23c. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St. Oct. 25.

## NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 15@17c. 2-lbs., 14@16c. Fair white 1-lb., 14@16c.; 2-lbs., 13@15c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c.

**BEESWAX.**—23½c. THURBER, WHYLAND & CO Sep. 17.

## NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 16@17c.; 2-lbs., 13@14c. Fair white 1-lb., 14@15c.; 2-lbs., 11 to 12c. Buckwheat 1-lb., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 10c. White extracted, 8@9c.; buckwheat, 6@7c. Demand good for white 1-lb. and buckwheat 1 and 2 lbs., of which the stock is light. Good stock of white 2-lbs., with but little demand.

**BEESWAX.**—22½@24c. HILDKRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN, 23 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St. Nov. 24.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

**HONEY.**—White 1-lb. sections, 12@12½c.; 2-lbs., 12@14c.; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 6½@6¾c.; light amber, 6c.; amber and candied, 5½@5¾c. For comb honey the demand is light; for extracted it is good, and market firm.

**BEESWAX.**—Dull at 18@22c. O. B. SMITH & CO., 423 Front St. Nov. 15.

## DETROIT.

**HONEY.**—Best white 1-lb., 16@18c. Supply is not large, but equal to the demand.

**BEESWAX.**—22@23c. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich. Dec. 12.

## CINCINNATI.

**HONEY.**—We quote extracted at 5@5c. per lb. Best white comb honey, 10c. Demand slow.

**BEESWAX.**—Demand is good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.

Nov. 12. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

## KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—Choice 1-lb. sections, 18c.; dark 1-lb., 14c.; 2-lbs., 12c.; dark, 13c. White extracted in 60-lb. cans, 8c.; amber, 7c.; in barrels and kegs, 5@5c. Demand good, prices steady, and stock fair.

**BEESWAX.**—None in market.

Sep. 27. HAMBLIN & BEAN, 514 Walnut St.

## NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb. sections, 17½@18c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c. Fair 1-lb., 14½@15½c.; 2-lbs., 11@12c. Extracted, fancy white clover, 7½@8½c.; California white in 60-lb. cans, 8c.; light amber, in same cans, 7½c.; amber, 7¼c. Buckwheat in kegs and barrels, 5½@6c. Cuban, in barrels and ½-barrels, 65c. per gallon.

Sep. 26. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 122 Water St.

## BOSTON.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Best white clover 1-pounds, 17@18c.; best 2-lbs., 16@17c. Extracted, 8@9c. The sales are good, and indications are that all the honey in the country will be sold by Feb. 1.

Dec. 12. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

## KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—White 1-lb., 16@17c.; fair, 14@15c.; California white 2-lbs., 14@15c.; amber 2-lbs., 12@13c.—Extracted, white California, 7½c.; amber, 7c.

**BEESWAX.**—None in market.

Dec. 11. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut.

## ST. LOUIS.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Extracted in barrels, 5@5c. according to quality; in cans, 7@8c. Comb, 12½@15c. Prices firmer on account of scarcity, though the demand is not great.

**BEESWAX.**—21c. for prime.

Oct. 17. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Extracted, white, 6½ cents; light amber, 6@6½c.; amber, 5½c. Comb, white 1-lb., 13@14c.; 2-lbs., 13c. Light amber 1-lb., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 11@12c. Demand very active for extracted, and fair for comb honey.

**BEESWAX.**—20@21c. SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St. Nov. 6.





ALFRED H. NEWMAN,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Business Notices.

**If You Live** near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address that we have on our list.

**Give a Copy** of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey. It will sell lots of it.

**If you Lose Money** by carelessly enclosing it in a letter, it is without excuse, when a Money Order, which is perfectly safe, costs but 5 cents.

**Pure Phenol for Foul Brood.**—Calvert's No. 1 phenol, mentioned in *Cheshire's* pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce. Not being mailable, it must go by express.

**Preserve Your Papers** for future reference. If you have no **BINDER** we will mail you one for 60 cents; or you can have one **FREE**, if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the *BEE JOURNAL*.

**Yucca Brushes**, for removing bees from the combs, are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. We supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

**Please write** *American Bee Journal* on the envelope when writing to this office. Several of our letters have already gone to another firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

**A Home Market** for honey can be made by judiciously distributing the pamphlets, "Honey as Food and Medicine." Such will create a demand in any locality at remunerative prices. See list on the second page of this paper.

**Apiary Register.**—All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the *Apiary Register* and begin to use it. The prices are as follows:

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| For 50 colonies (120 pages)..... | \$1 00 |
| " 100 colonies (220 pages).....  | 1 25   |
| " 200 colonies (420 pages).....  | 1 50   |

**Photographs of Bee-Keepers.**—The "medley" gotten up by E. O. Tuttle, containing the faces of 120 representative apiarists, and a printed sketch of each one, will be sent with the *BEE JOURNAL* for one year for \$1.75; or we will present it free, by mail, to any one, for a club of three subscribers and \$3.00.

## CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the *American Bee Journal* for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the *American Bee Journal* must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

|                                       | Price of both. | Club |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| The <i>American Bee Journal</i> ..... | 1 00...        |      |
| and Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....     | 2 00....       | 1 75 |
| Bee-Keepers' Magazine.....            | 1 50....       | 1 40 |
| Bee-Keepers' Guide.....               | 1 50....       | 1 40 |
| Bee-Keepers' Review.....              | 1 50....       | 1 40 |
| The Apiculturist.....                 | 1 75....       | 1 65 |
| Canadian Bee Journal.....             | 2 00....       | 1 80 |
| Canadian Honey Producer.....          | 1 40....       | 1 30 |
| The 8 above-named papers.....         | 5 65....       | 5 00 |
| and Cook's Manual.....                | 2 25....       | 2 00 |
| Bees and Honey (Newman).....          | 2 00....       | 1 75 |
| Binder for Am. Bee Journal.....       | 1 60....       | 1 50 |
| Dzierson's Bee-Book (cloth).....      | 3 00....       | 2 00 |
| Root's A B C of Bee-Culture.....      | 2 25....       | 2 10 |
| Farmer's Account Book.....            | 4 00....       | 2 20 |
| Western World Guide.....              | 1 50....       | 1 40 |
| Heddon's book, "Success," ..          | 1 50....       | 1 40 |
| A Year Among the Bees.....            | 1 75....       | 1 50 |
| Convention Hand-Book.....             | 1 50....       | 1 30 |
| Weekly Inter-Ocean.....               | 2 00....       | 1 75 |
| How to Propagate Fruit.....           | 1 50....       | 1 25 |
| History of National Society.....      | 1 50....       | 1 25 |

## International Bee-Convention.

—The Pamphlet Report of the Columbus, Ohio, Convention is now issued, and copies have been sent to each member, as well as to the Colleges, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and periodicals devoted to the industry. Copies can be obtained at this office, by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. This pamphlet contains the new bee-songs and words, as well as a portrait of the President. Bound up with the history of the International Society, and a full report of the Detroit, Indianapolis and Chicago conventions, for 50 cents, postpaid.

**Paper Boxes**—to hold a section of honey for retail dealers. We have two sizes on hand to carry sections  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  and  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ . Price, \$1.00 per 100, or \$8.50 per 1,000.

**The Date** on the wrapper label of your paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to carry the date another year ahead.

**Honey.**—We have for sale a quantity of Extracted Honey in kegs holding about 220 pounds each, which we are selling, free on board the cars, at 8 cents per pound for Amber and 9 cents per pound for White.

**New Subscribers** can obtain the full numbers for 1888 and 1889 for \$1.80, if application be made at once, before all the sets of 1888 are gone.

**In order to pay** you for getting new subscribers to send with your renewal, we make you this offer. For each yearly subscriber, with \$1.00, you may order 25 cents worth of any books or supplies that we have for sale—as a premium.

**We Supply Chapman Honey-Plant SEED** at the following prices: One ounce, 40 cents; 4 ounces, \$1;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound, \$1.75; 1 pound, \$3. One pound of seed is sufficient for half an acre, if properly thinned out and re-set.

**Please to get your Neighbor**, who keeps bees, to also take the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*. It is now so CHEAP that no one can afford to do without it.

**We will Present** a Pocket Dictionary for two subscribers with \$2.00. It is always useful to have a dictionary at hand to decide the spelling of words, and their meaning.

**Dr. Miller's Book**, "A Year Among the Bees," and the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* for one year—we send both for \$1.50.

**Red Labels for Pails.**—We have three sizes of these Labels ranging in size for pails to hold from one to ten pounds of honey. Price, \$1 for a hundred, with the name and address of the bee-keeper printed on them. Smaller quantities at one cent each; but we cannot print the name and address on less than 100. Larger quantities according to size, as follows:

|                   | Size A. | Size B. | Size C. |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 250 Labels.....   | \$1.50  | \$2.00  | \$2.25  |
| 500 Labels.....   | 2.00    | 3.00    | 3.50    |
| 1,000 Labels..... | 3.00    | 4.00    | 5.00    |

✱ Samples mailed free, upon application.

**Simmins' Non-Swarming System.**—We have a few of these books left, and we will club them with the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* for one year, both postpaid, for \$1.25. The subscription to the *BEE JOURNAL* can be for next year, this year, or may begin anew at any time.

**Cork for Winter Packing.**—Its advantages are that it never becomes *musty*, and it is *odorless*. Cushions can be made of cloth and filled with the cork, for winter packing. We can supply all orders now at 10 cents per pound. Or a seamless sack of it, containing 15 pounds, for \$1.00.

**Clover Seeds.**—We are selling *Alsike Clover Seed* at the following prices: \$8.00 per bushel; \$2.25 per peck; 25 cents per lb. *White Clover Seed*: \$10.00 per bushel; \$2.75 per peck; 30 cents per lb. *Mellilot or Sweet Clover Seed*: \$6.00 per bushel; \$1.75 per peck; 20 cents per lb.—by express or freight.

**Always Mention** your Post-Office, County and State when writing to this office. No matter where you may happen to be for the hour when actually writing—never mention anything but your permanent address. To do otherwise leads to confusion, unless you desire your address changed. In that case state the old as well as the new address.

**Hastings' Perfection Feeder.**—This excellent Feeder will hold 2 quarts, and the letting down of the feed is regulated by a thumb-screw. The cap screws securely on. It is easy to regulate—either a spoonful or a quart—and that amount can be given in an hour or a day, as desired. By it the food can be given where it is most needed—just over the cluster. Not a drop need be lost, and no robber bees can get at it. A single one can be had for 40 cents, or a dozen for \$3.50, and it can be obtained at this office. Postage 10 cents extra.

## Advertisements.

### TAKE NOTICE.

**BEFORE** placing your orders for SUPPLIES, write for prices on One-Piece All-White Bass-wood SECTIONS, placed on two sides, making them the finest Sections made. **Other SUPPLIES** to correspond. Address,

**R. H. SCHMIDT & CO.,**  
47A26t NEW LONDON, Waupaca Co., WIS.  
Mention the American Bee Journal.

### To Every Lover of Good Reading :

DEAR FRIEND :—Mr. Will C. Turner, the well known Publisher and Managing Editor of the CITY AND COUNTRY, that excellent 16-page monthly magazine published at Columbus, O., has recently made an offer in connection with his publication which should certainly be accepted by you. CITY AND COUNTRY has been regularly published at the rate of \$1.00 per year, for the past seven years. Mr. Turner is anxious to increase his already large circulation within the next three months to 50,000 regular subscribers more.

To accomplish this purpose, believing that every subscriber will, at the expiration of their subscription, renew for one year, he has devised the following plan :

Every person desiring to become a subscriber to CITY AND COUNTRY, which, by the way, contains each year four to five continued stories, thirty to forty illustrations in each issue, and a large amount of interesting reading—especially so to the ladies—is requested to carefully and plainly write out two complete copies of this letter, and sign your name at the bottom after the word "Per". These copies must then be mailed by you to two of your friends or acquaintances in some other town or locality, who are thereby requested to do just as you have done, viz : Write two copies and send to two of their friends, and so the work will go on and on. After mailing the two copies, the original letter which you copy from, together with a slip of writing paper, cut the size of a postal card, with your address plainly written on one side, and the addresses of the two to whom you have sent the copies on the other side, and **TEN CENTS IN SILVER** must be enclosed in a letter and mailed to Will C. Turner, Columbus, O. On the receipt of these you will be placed on the subscription list for 3 months, the copy for the present month will be promptly mailed, and also, which is the greatest reason why you should accept this offer, five complete novels in pamphlet form will be sent you by mail, postpaid, which would regularly cost one dollar each if bound in cloth. Do not let the opportunity pass, as Mr. Turner only proposes to let this offer stand for a short time. True, it requires some time and work to copy all this twice, but you will be most handsomely rewarded for it.

[Signed,] WILL C. TURNER.

Per

50A3t

## EXTRACTED HONEY FOR SALE.

**WE** have a Large Quantity of CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY for Sale, in kegs holding about 220 pounds each, which we will deliver on board the cars at 9 cents per pound for the WHITE, and 8 cents per pound for the AMBER COLORED. Orders are Solicited. Address,

**THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,**  
923 & 925 West Madison-Street, - CHICAGO, ILLS.

1859.

## LANGSTROTH REVISED.

The Progress of 30 Years.

This Book will be out during  
The Holidays.

It makes an entirely new work, and all who have read the former editions want this revision.

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Portraits of the World's Leading Bee-Writers.  
Numerous New Engravings.

Nearly Five Hundred Copies of this book have been ordered before the first copy is out of the binders' hands.

Price, \$2.00. Discount on Quantities. Address,

**CHAS. DADANT & SON,**  
50Atf HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILLS.  
Mention the American Bee Journal.

1889.

## Free. ONE YEAR. Free.

**WE** have made arrangements with the publishers of the COTTAGE HEARTH, of Boston, Mass., to offer the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL as a free premium, with their Magazine for the year 1889, and we now give to all our readers the benefit of this arrangement.

### THE COTTAGE HEARTH

Is a well-known Family Magazine now in its 14th year, and is a favorite wherever it has been introduced. It has each month Music, Floral and Health Departments, Latest Fancy Work, Sabbath Reading, Demorest's Patterns, Approved Receipts, Household Hints, and Prize Puzzles for Children.

This beautifully illustrated Monthly is a large 34-page, elegantly printed Magazine, and has attained a large circulation solely on its merits as a family magazine. Its

Price, \$1.50 per Year,

is very low for such a desirable home magazine, but we will send both The Cottage Hearth and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to any one who sends us \$1.50—just the price of one of these standard publications.

Sample Copies sent free on application to F. P. Shumway, Jr., Boston, Mass.

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Dadants' Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See advertisement in another column.

Send 75 Cents for my Book, entitled—"A Year among the Bees;"—114 pages, cloth bound. Address,  
**DR. C. C. MILLER,**  
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**WE** have some ELEGANT RIBBON BADGES, having a rosette and gold Bee, for bee-keepers' use at Fairs, Conventions, etc. Price 50 cents each, by mail, postpaid.

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A Beautiful monthly magazine, especially designed for amateur cultivators, will be sent a whole year, on trial, for only 20c. in silver or stamps. Mention this paper in replying.

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### Patent Flat-Bottom Comb Foundation



High Side Walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and Retail. Circulars and Samples free

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### British Bee Journal

AND BEE-KEEPERS' ADVISER.

Is published every week, at 10s. 10d. per annum. It contains the very best practical information for the apiarist. It is edited by Thomas Wm. Cowan, F.G.S., F.R.M.S., etc., and published by John Huckle, King's Langley Herts, England.

### NUMBER ONE OF THE QUEEN BREEDERS' JOURNAL

Is now ready. Send your name on a postal card and receive a free sample copy of this bright new journal. Only 50 cts. a year.

Address, **THE Q. B. JOURNAL,**  
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Mention the American Bee Journal.

## HONEY

**WE** are now ready to receive shipments of HONEY, and would be pleased to open correspondence. Liberal advances made on consignments. Let us hear from you, as we can render prompt returns at the top market values. Reference on file with the American Bee Journal.

**S. T. FISH & CO.,**  
33A20t 189 So. Water St., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Mention the American Bee Journal.

## A SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON HIVES.

In order to keep our Hive-Factory running during the dull season, we will make a DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT on all orders for Hives, Cases, Frames, Shipping - Crates, and Bee-Feeders, received before Jan. 1, 1889.

**THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,**  
923 & 925 W. Madison St., - CHICAGO, ILL.  
Mention the American Bee Journal.